

"NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA."
By the Rev. O. A. J.
RUBENY, M.A.
To be had at the
"CANT. MATH. OFFICE."
Part I and Part 2
Price \$1.40

The China Mail.

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No. 16,156.

號七十月二年五十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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AMERICAN DENTISTRY PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

THE Latest Improvements towards
Largest Workmanship and Finest
Operations. No charge for examinations.
Fee moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road, Central.

(Corner of Flower Street).
Telephone No. 1362.
Hongkong, February 2, 1915. 1277

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$36 per annum; per quarter and per month
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Each 10 cts. Credit
\$0.25, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 1, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be
sent to the Office, not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address "Mail" Hongkong.
Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

GIRLS LEFT BEHIND.

A COMPARISON WITH HONGKONG.

The granting of pensions to women not
the lawful wives of soldiers was recently
the subject of a discussion by the Wanda-
worth Guardians.

Eventually the Board, by 15 votes to 7,
declined to support a proposal from Pad-
dington protesting against the indiscrimi-
nate granting of pensions and suggesting
that the Pension Committee should estab-
lish the principle that grants should be given
to unmarried women only after full inquiry.
Moving that no order should be made,
Mr. A. Winfield said that if a man was good
enough to fight his country's battles the
State should provide for those he left
behind.

The Rev. A. G. Pritchard, in seconding,
described the resolution of the Paddington
Guardians as a piece of "disgusting, re-
volting, Paganism."

Lieutenant E. A. Sanders, R.N., said
his cook in Hongkong had three wives.
(Laughter.) Was he a worse cook because
he had three wives? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cassidy: It is all very well for you
to talk about your China Cook, Mr. Pritchard.
I am disgusted that you should compare a
poor, ignorant savage, born with polygamy
in his blood, with the citizens of this
country.

The Chairman (Canon Curtis) said they
would never get anyone to be moral by
passing resolutions of that sort, however
much they desired to uphold the sanctity
of marriage.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on
and sap your vitality when Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You
don't know where a persistent cough will
lead you. You can't afford to allow your
throat and lungs to become diseased when
it is such a simple thing to stop into a
chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all
Chemists and Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
VESSELS INSTEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.
SOLE AGENTS FOR KELVIN MOTORS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IN
this Corporation will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the
20th day of February, 1915, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Board of Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.
The REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, the 8th February, to SATURDAY,
the 20th February, 1915, (both days
inclusive), during which period no Transfer
of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 3, 1915. 103

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, 20th February, 1915, at
11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the 10th
to the 25th February, (both days inclusive)
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915. 139

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in this Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, No. 4, Connaught Road, on
FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1915, at
11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of Accounts and the Report of
the General Managers for the year ending
31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from MONDAY
the 22nd February, 1915, until FRIDAY
the 26th February, 1915, both days
inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 13, 1915. 145

PEAR TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS on arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALLIANCE BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

S I E N T I N G.

Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be
beaten, it equals, for Bread
Cakes, Croissants, Mince with Vines &
Liquors.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIHARA.

The first 1913 edition is already issued.
BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people
who are well-known in society and of
several hundred foreign associates with
Japan appear in the book. Quite new
materials and accurate sketches, both being
utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book
contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy.
Orders for the book should be accompanied by
payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed
a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 13 cts. to Korea
and China 40 cts. and to Europe & America
70 cts. or 35 cts.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
Many influential papers of the world
noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says—
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this
time from Japan! The reader is apt at
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign
that the East has now become Western
practically almost to the last detail. But
'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful
reference book. It is printed in English
and contains brief biographies, on the
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.
Mr. Kurihara is a skilful editor and has done
his work well."

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN PUBLISHING OFFICE,
No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,
766 Kojimachi-ko, Tokyo.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE LISTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1913:
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid up Capital \$2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,896,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds 16,126,160
Sinking Fund Account 88,512
\$22,561,286

Revenue Fire Branch 2,567,158
Life and Annuity 1,973,269
Revenue Marine Department 282,692
Other Receipts 493,193
\$5,333,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
Agents.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &
EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

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Boat and Shoes.
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,
Crochery Ware.
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Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to
order by our own tailors.
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and
Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable Prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign
Goods.

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No. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.
Tel. No. 811. Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TIGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAR HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GATE
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.
Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day Max. Telephone Add: "Peaceful"
P.O. PEURTEL,
Manager.

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FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, near central location, within
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine
under European Supervision. A First Class string (Tables) is rendered available from
5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping particulars only.

For further particulars apply—
Telephone 197
Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.
SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-
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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DUCK 78" x 88" x 3 1/2"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-5/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS (each capable up to 3,000 tons displacement,
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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

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DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

HONGKONG TURKISH BATH & TOILET CO., LD.

NOW OPEN
LADIES DAYS MONDAYS AND TUESDAYS
CHARGES—

Turkish Bath - - - - - 1/3
Electric Bath - - - - - 3
Complete Body Massage - - - - - 2
Simple Bath - - - - - 75 cts.

FOR MEDICAL BATH DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTION WANTED.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

13 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. J. O. SOPIESS, Manager.

LIPTONS

No. 1 Tea 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds 80 cts. per lb.

Our own Special Blend of India & China Teas
85 cts. per lb.

Roasted & Ground daily the best Java Coffee
75 cts. per lb.

For absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, also Scones, Cakes &
preserves in Hongkong—to be obtained only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

LADIES CLOAK ROOM.

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 97 1/2 lb. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND
ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

MARTIN'S MIXTURE.

A SPECIFIC FOR INFLUENZA, HAY FEVER, COLD IN THE HEAD.

PRICE \$1.00 Per Bottle.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915. 601

"MUMEXA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILERMAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience." Workmen two. Slipways and one accommodation any craft
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Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard, Sham-Sai-Po, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K 9.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENGLAND

Supplies, Dec. 17, 1915.

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WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES
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Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager
Hongkong, August 12, 1908THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

New well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY,
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Telephone: No. 365.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

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INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC ETC ETC

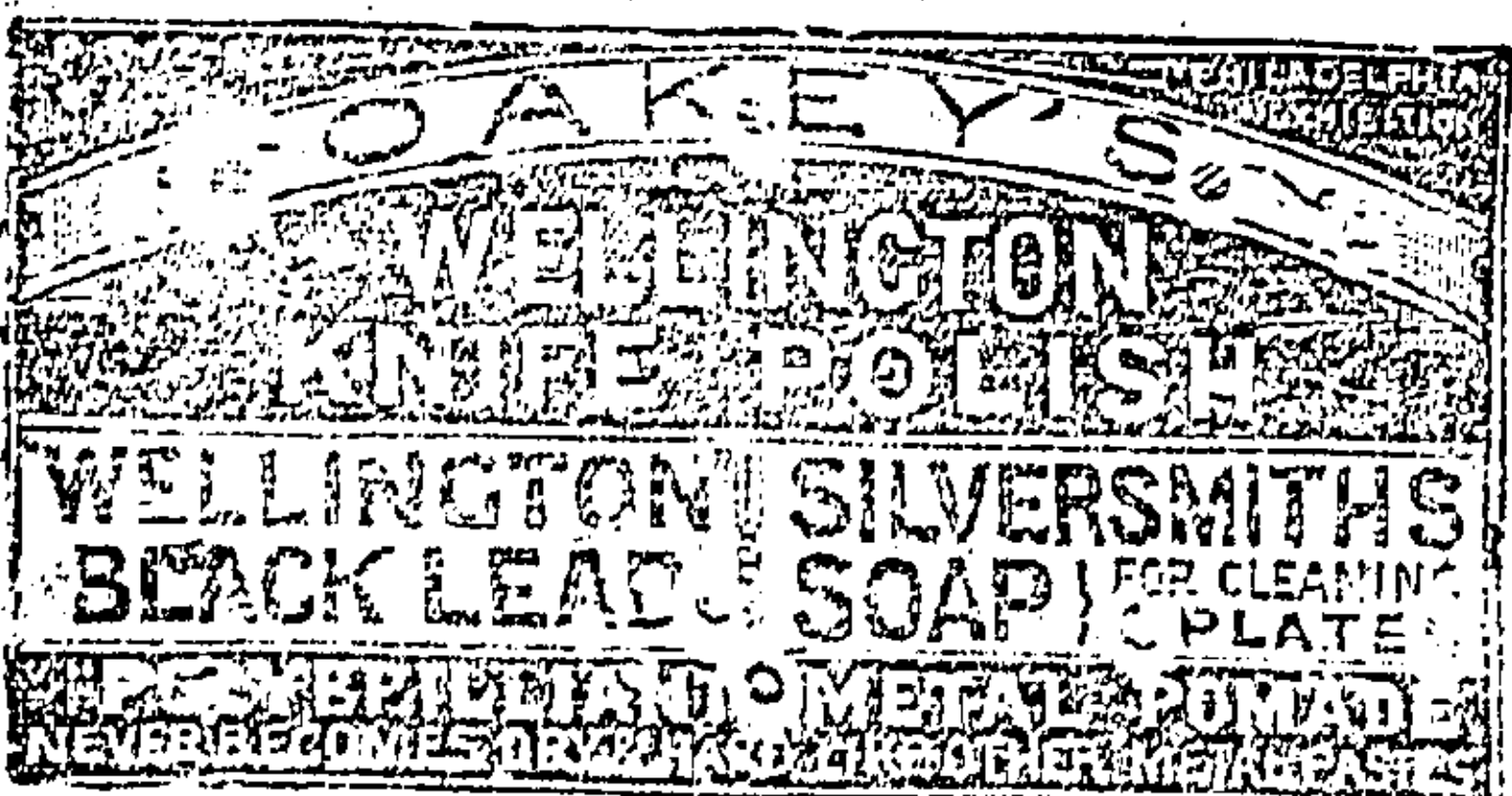
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5 Wyndham Street

European Supervision

Moderate Price



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILL", LONDON.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Time Table - From 1st. October 1914.

OUT									
Kowloon	6.50	7.42	8.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	7.30	
Hung Hom	6.54	7.46	8.44	11.29	2.04	3.04	5.19	7.34	
Yau Ma Tei	6.59	7.51	8.49	11.33	2.09	3.09	5.23	7.38	
Sha Tin	7.04	7.56	8.54	11.38	2.14	3.14	5.28	7.43	
Tai Po	7.09	8.01	8.99	11.43	2.19	3.19	5.33	7.48	
Tai Po Market	7.14	8.06	9.04	11.48	2.24	3.24	5.38	7.53	
San Ling	7.19	8.11	9.09	11.53	2.29	3.29	5.43	7.58	
Sheng Shui	7.24	8.16	9.14	11.58	2.34	3.34	5.48	8.03	
Sham Chun	7.29	8.21	9.19	12.03	2.39	3.39	5.53	8.08	
Canton	7.34	8.26	9.24	12.08	2.44	3.44	5.58	8.13	

*Will stop at Sheng Shui on notice being given to
the guard at Kowloon.
Gulfers Train: Sundays and Public Holidays,
Kowloon 8.45 a.m., Tai Po 9.15, Sheng Shui 9.27

Sha Tin Kok Branch

Sha Tin Kok Branch

On Sundays and Public Holidays only, this train will leave
Kowloon at 8.45 a.m., Tai Po 10.00, Sheng Shui 10.14, and
Sham Chun 10.21.

Sha Tin Kok Branch

Sha Tin Kok Branch

Sha Tin Kok Branch

Sha Tin Kok Branch

Sha Tin Kok Branch

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, GOSHI, MUTAGE, YO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SAKO,
SHINNEW and KAMIYAMADA
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUNARI
COALS.HEAD OFFICE: - TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: -
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Maruoka,
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,
Tsuzuka, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.Tel. Addresses for above: IWASAKI,
Codes: - A1, A2, 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET,
HONGKONG.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THE CREDITORS of the above Com-
pany whose CLAIMS have not been
admitted by the Liquidators are requested
to send in the Particulars thereof to the
Liquidators before the 25th day of
February, 1915.The Liquidators disclaim all responsi-
bility for Claims not notified to them
before the above mentioned date.LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA & FIRE
INSURANCE CO.WE HAVE taken over the AGENCY
of the above Company in Hongkong
and are now prepared to grant FIRE and
MARINE policies of Insurance at Current
Rates.THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
3, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, January 18, 1915.

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY LTD. OF PARIS.WE HAVE taken over the Agency of
the above Company formerly held
by Messrs. FRANKS & Co. and are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this
date.CREDIT FRANCAIS
D'ENTREPRENEUR.

Princes' Buildings.

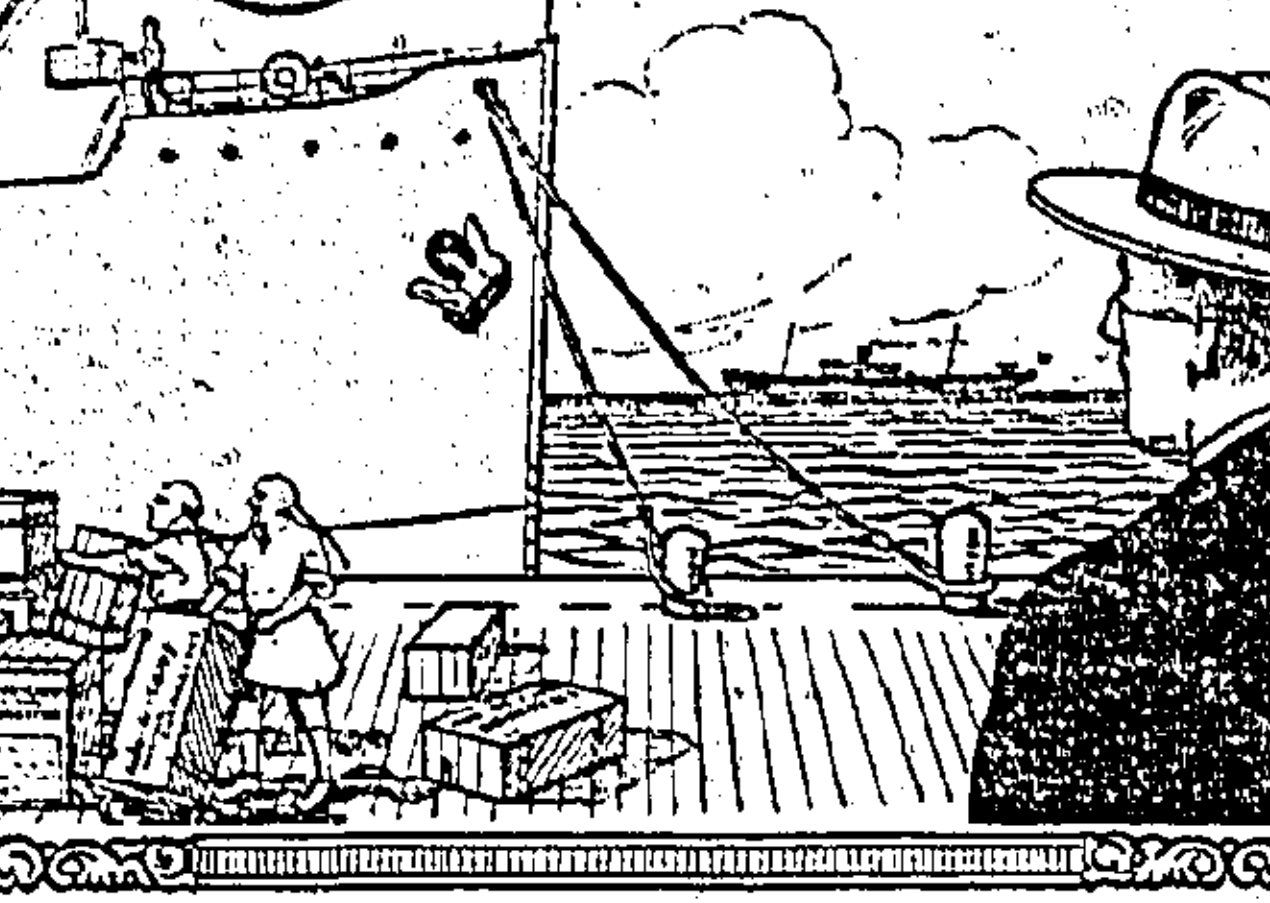
Hongkong, January 21, 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

As Welcome as the Mail

With their uniform fullness of flavour, delicious
fragrance and unchallengeable purity, Aide-de-Camp
Cigarettes are a source of unrivalled pleasure and
satisfaction.Aide-de-Camp
Virginia CigarettesSkillfully blended by experts from the choicest
Virginia leaf and packed in airtight tins.

PRICE: 75 Cents a Tin of 50 Cigarettes.

In Return for 10 empty "Aide-de-Camp" tins we give one beautiful
Calendar for 1915.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.

18 BANG BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

WAR NEWS.

BRITISH LUCK IN NORTH SEA.

London, Jan. 31.

An officer of H.M.S. Indomitable in a
letter says that all hands were ordered
to be in fighting line by 5.30 on Sunday
morning and breakfast at six. He mentions
that a Zeppelin dropped bombs on British
destroyers, but a few rounds of shrapnel
from the Tiger and Indomitable put the
Zeppelin to flight. He passed a mine which
fortunately blew up.The Blücher was a terrible sight, great
holes in her sides, her guns cocked up at
all sorts of impossible angles, and in a mass
of smoke. The crew crowded on to the
pump waiting for the ship to sink. Then a
torpedo just missed us. It may have
been the last shot of the Blücher, but
as we were only forty miles from the
Em River, it was more likely a submarine.
The most satisfactory thing from the
Indomitable's point of view was her steam-
ing. Everything went like clockwork. An
order of the Lion System the Indomitable
steamed at a rate of knots of 18 by her
builder. The stoker off duty swarmed
into the hold to help their comrades.
Admiral Beatty at the end of the action
signalled: "Well done, stokers of the
Indomitable."A chaplain present writes that the men
shouted as they loaded the guns "That's
for Scarborough," "That's for the baby-
killers" and then "Tipperary." Enthu-
siasm was intense. At divine service after
the battle the attendance was voluntary,
but the deck was crowded.THE BOMBARDMENT OF
TSINGTAO.An extract from the letter of a naval
officer is given in The Times. Writing
early in November from "off Tsingtao,"
he says:On Jan. 29 we opened a devil of a bom-
bardment. We are up to a new trick, have
heeled the ship 5 deg. and calculated new
sightings to a great range, which enables
us to lay off and bombard them without
their being able to get at us. I think the
Germans are as much as the Japanese,
for they always fire 12 in. at us. So far
23 projectiles, all short and only one hit,
but one is quite enough. The Japanese
have repaired our most splendidly, and are
behaving splendidly over the whole
campaign. The Japanese Crown Prince
sent us a message encouraging us to "Press
on, brave boys, and win the day." We
now call bombardment "Pressing the
enemy."An officer in the R.A.M.C. writes:—
You have probably seen in the paper
that this place has been taken. There is
nothing to do but to take the place and
concrete platforms, from her guns, and
barbed wire, and fragments blown to atoms.
The bombardment continued for a week,
and during that time the Japanese and
ourselves dug trenches till they were right
up to and half round the German forts.
There is no doubt the Japanese are won-
derful soldiers. A little force (consisting
of the South Wales Borderers and 26th
Sikhs and the usual details) did their full
share. We had 12 men killed and 50
officers and men wounded. Most of the
wounds occurred in the last couple of days,
and as it is a busy time. Some of the
wounds were shockingly severe, and one man
alone, who was hit in three places by shell
fragments, took me two and a half hours
to dress. However, we did not lose a
single one, and I put all the severe cases
single and sent them to the three days after-
wards. (Dysentery), so I think, on the
whole, we have done very well. The
Japanese have had about 1,400 casualties.
The Japanese have treated the Germans
awfully well.

EMDEN'S SINKING.

MANY NEW DETAILS BY AN EYE-
WITNESS.(By W. T. Mosey in the "Daily
Telegraph.")

Cairo, Dec. 11.

When full details of the Sydney's ac-
tion with the Emden are published,
Australians will learn with pride that
their navy's active service has opened
with a fight in which the Sydney was
humbled with great tactical skill, and
with seamanship and gunnery of the
highest order. I have to-day had placed
in my hands the story of an eye-witness,
giving many new facts, showing how
brilliantly the Sydney accepted her first
chance to open Australian naval history
by ridding the seas of the famous Ger-
man commerce-raider. During and
after action the Sydney worthily upheld
the highest traditions of our Navy.The story also shows that the Emden
received extraordinarily accurate infor-
mation: that Captain Muller knew of the
presence of the Australian contingent in
the Indian Ocean, and the names of the
ships. Early in November the flag-
ship Melbourne received a wireless mes-
sage, indicating the Emden was off the
Cocos Islands. The captain of the Mel-
bourne, being at the head of the transport
line, and farthest away with a small
naval man will appreciate, sacrificed his
own wishes to capture the Emden, and
ordered the Sydney, the fastest and
most suitable ship, to proceed to find the
Emden and engage her. The Sydney
soon worked up to full steam, and was
hull down to the transports at seven
o'clock. The Emden having sighted boats
ashore to smother the wireless and cut
the cable, caught part of the message
betraying her position, and unsuccessfully
endeavoured to blur and mutilate the
message. The Sydney's stokers, work-
ing magnificently in terrific heat, got the
best speed out of the ship, and at one
time exceeded twenty-seven knots. Her
rush through the water was so great
that the people on the islands could only
see smoke and the huge bow-wave. That
was the only target offered to the Emden
when Captain Muller realised he was
being pursued.

EMDEN'S GUNS FIRE.

The Emden at this time was coaling
from a collier, said to be a British Ad-
miralty collier she had captured and put
a prize crew aboard of. "Furled from the
collier, she attempted to get away, but
was prevented by the Sydney's fire-
power. The Emden was the first to
open fire, and soon got the approximate
range. Some shells fell within 500 ft.
of the Sydney, which was on a parallel
course to the starboard side. At 9.20,
with both ships running at highest speed,
the Sydney opened fire, with such tell-
ing effect that Captain Muller saw it
must be a fight to a finish. The Em-
den, not being so heavily armed as her
adversary, it was to her advantage to
engage at shorter range, and Captain
Muller turned her head several points
starboard to lessen the gap and bring all
guns to bear on the Sydney. The latter's
commander saw the maneuver, turned
starboard, too, and kept the extreme
effective range of the Emden's guns.The Emden was shooting well, but
her gunnery was not so good as the Syd-
ney's, which soon inflicted serious wounds
on the raider. The first shot to hit the
Sydney penetrated the deck before ex-
ploding, wounding several people, includ-ing Party Officer Harvey, who through-
out the fight distinguished himself.A coal barge was on
the lookout for torpedoes when the shell
entered the station. He scarcely took
the telescope from his eyes, and continued
to search the sea's surface for signs of
torpedoes. Really, no danger existed
from under-water explosion, for prisoners
afterwards reported that early in the
fight a shell landed in the Emden's tor-
pedo boat, disabling the tubes.Some of the Emden's shells which
struck the Sydney did not do much
damage. One penetrated the deck, went
through the first lieutenant's cabin, and
out by the side of the ship without ex-
ploding. Another went through the free
side, exploded in the boys' mess, which
was empty, and in no danger of fire, as
the bow wave caused water to flow
through the shot hole, flooding the mess-
room. A third shell burst near the mes-
sage room. A fourth shell burst near the
ammunition hoist in the forward turret,
mortally wounding a seaman.The effect of the Sydney's fire was now
becoming visible to her crew, and, when
a shell burst one of the Emden's bun-
kers, many rounds had severely damaged
the ship. Captain Muller, notwithstanding
many difficulties, fought on, and
made further desperate efforts to get
the Emden to closer range. The Sydney,
however, turned, began firing from the
starboard side, and at one period was so
maneuvered that the two ships were
steaming in opposite directions.

THE SINKING.

At eleven o'clock it was obvious that
victory would rest with the King's Aus-
tralian Navy, but the Sydney took no
risk, and it was not till ten minutes
later that the Emden was beached, and
the Sydney went after the collier. The
Emden looked a complete wreck, with
all her funnels shot away, and only the
mainmast standing, her bow run right
up on the beach and the stern well down
in the water. But the German en-
sign was still flying.The Sydney came up with the collier,
which was sinking, the crew having
opened the sea-locks. Having rescued
the crew the Sydney returned towards
the Emden, some of whose crew had got
ashore.As the ensign was still flying the
Sydney signalled: "Do you surrender?"
to which came the hand-signal reply,
"We have lost our looks and cannot
understand signal."The Sydney thereupon answered:
"Haul down your ensign," but the Em-
den did not respond, and the Sydney's
captain said he would give the Germans
twenty minutes to lower the German
flag, otherwise would order re-opening fire.
The allotted time passed without any
sign from the Emden, and the Sydney
fired three salvos, causing death and
great destruction. The ensign, which
had been wired to the mast, was then
hauled down.

CAPTAIN MULLER'S DEFEAT.

In surrendering the officers retained
their swords. One gave his parole and
enjoyed complete freedom. The officers
of the Sydney went aboard the Emden
to secure the wounded, and found the
ship terribly battered. The deck was a
mass of twisted steel, and the guns and
mountings unworkable, and many of the
men severely injured. Heavy surf made
the transfer of the wounded very difficult,
but it was accomplished with every effort
to alleviate suffering. Only four or five
could be taken on each boat.Captain Muller, who was in the con-
trolling tower throughout the action, on
being rowed away in the boat, said: "I
wish you had hit the controlling tower
before you had finished with her." It is
estimated that the Emden lost 180 killed
and fifty wounded.The forty men landed to destroy the
wireless and cable station put to sea in
a small schooner belonging to the row-
ing family, but, as the boat was leaky and
the weather was bad, the prospects of escape
were not bright.The crew of the Sydney fought mag-
nificently throughout the action, and
worked as if they were at drill.

A CATASTROPHIC ACCIDENT.

During the voyage to Colombo the
Germans and Tars fraternized. The pri-
soners were very indignant at their trans-
ference to other ships for the rest of the
passage, and a few did some damage on
the new ships. Their action was firmly
dealt with. An incident on the Sydney's
regarding to her place to escort the con-
voy, after smashing the Emden, deeply
impressed the prisoners. The cruiser
Melbourne signalled the Sydney to steam
through the lines. The captain replied
that there must be no cheering, as he
had German wounded aboard, and some
might be dying. The Sydney steamed
past forty transports, whose decks and
rigging were packed with patriotic men.
Appreciating the gallant captain's mo-
tives, these refrained from demonstra-
tion, though they were deeply stirred
by the part the Australian warship played
in an historic engagement.Two German officers asked the reason
of the silence. When told they were
much affected. One, talking the Eng-
lish officer by the hand, said: "You
have been kind, but this crown all.
We cannot speak to thank you for it."THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

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THERAPION No. 69

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LIGHT GREY CHAMOIS
DARK GREY STONE

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THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of a Motor Car for "benefit of Prince of Wales Fund, at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's."

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, February 19—
11 a.m.—Prize Distribution by Lady May at Park School.
8.30 p.m.—Smoking Concert at Diocesan Boys' School.

SATURDAY, February 20—
Princess Royal's Birthday (1867).
11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of Humphreys & Finance Co., Ltd.
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Meeting.
9 p.m.—Smoking Concert at the Phoenix Club.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20 & SUNDAY, Feb. 21—
R. H. K. Yacht Club Championship Races.

MONDAY, February 22—
Washington's Birthday.

MON., 22, TUES., 23 & WED., Feb. 24—
Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.

THURSDAY, February 25—
Entries close for the Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25 & FRIDAY, Feb. 26—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Old Chinese Porcelain, Bronzes, Carved Ivorys etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, February 26—
Settling Day on the H.K. Stock Exchange.

11.30 a.m.—Annual Meeting of the China Prudent Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.

MONDAY, March 1—
St. David's Day.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY,

C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd.
Chemists and Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

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Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, etc.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG
Hongkong, July 22, 1913.

to be connected by a passage, 100 ft. wide, spanned by a swing-bridge; but ultimately a still larger dock will be built north of the present site. An important feature of the present scheme is the provision on the south side of seven jetties for the transference of goods between ship and barge, without interfering with the direct discharge on to the dock quay. A graving dock, 650 ft. long (ultimately 800 ft.), is being provided at the extreme inner end. Similar improvements are planned for the next group of docks, the East India system, which closely adjoins the West India, the Millwall, and Surrey groups. The improvements of the West India Docks, the pioneers of modern dock accommodation, dating from 1802, involves the reopening of the old Limehouse Basin and Lock. At the Surrey Docks there is ample area for further development. At the London Docks the chief urgent improvement is the enlargement of the entrance channels: a two-story jetty, 783 ft by 192 ft., is also being constructed there, the upper part to serve as a warehouse, the lower for transit.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On the back page of this issue will be found some interesting news items.

The ice in the river at Newchwang is 3 ft. thick, which is nine inches thicker than for many years past.

Mr. Claxton, of 3 Duddell Street, has reported to the Police that some person stole from the Hongkong Hotel annex his coat, which he values at \$55.

An interesting account of the great air raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas day will be found on page 3; and on page 2 is another story, containing many new details, of the sinking of the "Emden."

TRAINING NOTES.

This morning looks very dull with dense overhanging clouds that later came down in a heavy soaking rainfall. The rain, however, eventually stopped, but the sun has been unable all day to pierce the clouds. The shower this morning must have improved the course, and what is wanted now is bright sunshine for two or three days before the races. Should the weather change for the better the grass track on Monday will be as near perfect as possible.

The going was good before the rain came down but of course the ground was very heavy after, when all further work was confined to the sand track.

All the candidates from the "Princely House" were taken slow training gallops, finishing easily, this morning. Annan being the only one that was quickened down the straight, finishing in 30.2. Gamster did fairly good time over a mile and a quarter, 2.50.2, but did not finish as well as he should, if he is to win the "Derby." Macosette put up another fine gallop, 34.33.2, and 35.2.5.4, with a very strong finish. Alcock's two weeklings (that placed his connections) 2.14.1, last quarter 30.1. W.D. Cal joined perhaps at the mile and a quarter post and was beaten down the home straight. He also did not finish in as good style as he will have to do to win his last quarter was 21.3. Macosette finished his mile, 2.14.2, in 20.1, the whole performance being an improvement on his last effort. Sumner's mile was 2.13. last quarter 30.2, but Triumphant's mile was 2.12.4, last quarter 29.1—last quarter 32 seconds to negotiate the last quarter.

Some few gallops after this the rain came down and made the sand-heavy going. Drenthout's mile was a very strong mile which he covered in 2.15. last quarter 31. Corcoran is being given light work, but he did not finish well. All the Chicks that were put, with the exception of Irish Chief, were given slow work. Irish Chief, well ridden out by Mr. Moller, was beaten by Sumner's mile, 2.11.1, last quarter 29.1. Corcoran was taken a mile but came home absolutely dead, last quarter 30.1. Half-mile or five furlongs is about his limit, if he can reach that distance.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is reported that Chen Chi-mei, the notorious rebel leader, is now in Formosa.

The engagement is announced of Miss Baylie Hall, of the Methodist Mission, to Mr. H. J. Searle, Agent, Dodwell and Co., Ltd. Fochow.

Among the passengers who arrived by the "Shinyo Maru" yesterday were Mr. C. Lucy Goodrich, Mr. Henry Humphreys and Dr. Wang Fang.

Mr. R. H. Eckford, British Consul at Tsingtao, is spending a few days in Shanghai. He returns to Tsingtao on Friday by the steamer, the first British steamer to leave for the port since its reopening, says the N. C. Daily News of the 10th inst.

A Japan newspaper states that Paymaster Smith of H.M.S. Triumph, whose right leg was shattered on September 14th and had to be amputated during the bombardment of Tsingtao, has received the gift of an artificial leg from the Empress of Japan.

Mr. Geary Gardner, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hankow, took the chair at a lecture given on February 5 at the Union Church by Mr. Foster on the "Plot of a Chinese Novel," the novel chosen, says the "Central China Post," being "The Fortunate Union."

An engagement is announced between Charles Stewart John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart John, of Port Trench, of Staten Island, New York, and Helen Dulcie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gardner, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, New York.

After a service of nearly 50 years, Mr. Henry Withers has just retired from the position of chief accountant of the P. and O. Company. Mr. Withers entered the service during the fifties, and became chief accountant in 1883. Mr. Withers is succeeded by Mr. Henry Hill, who has been in the company's service for nearly 35 years, 32 of which have been passed in the accountant's department.

LECTURE ON "COLOUR."

Next Tuesday evening, Professor A. G. Warren, B.Sc., will deliver a lecture at the University at 8.30 o'clock on "Colour." The subject will be dealt with in a popular and attractive way, and will be made more attractive by numerous experiments and demonstrations. The lecture is to be given under the auspices of the University Engineering Society and is free.

An invitation is extended to any of our readers who are interested in scientific experiments.

This morning before Mr. Ward Inspector P. O'Sullivan charged a Chinese with stealing \$5. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with four hours' exposure in the stocks.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy has been curing coughs and colds for over forty years and has gained in popularity every year. What better recommendation is required? Not only by all Chemists and Druggists.

INTERPORT GOLF.

HONGKONG RETAINS CHALLENGE CUP.

At Fanling yesterday the Royal Hongkong Golf Club gained its second successive victory in competition for the Shanghai Challenge Cup. Shanghai was the only challenging club this year, the war and other considerations having made it impossible for most clubs and Japan clubs to be represented, and in an interesting match they were defeated by only eight strokes.

The rains throughout the morning took out quite a large number of members, but the attendance was not so large as at the competitions on Monday, which was more generally observed as a holiday. The weather was threatening all day, but forunately for spectators and players alike the rain held off. Conditions were by no means ideal for golf, however. The effect of the dry weather on the grass was seen in the putting, and the players had to contend with a rather boisterous wind, which on a sporting course such as Fanling, where its direction varied often with the compass of the ground, added to the difficulty of accurately judging the finer strokes. Play throughout the day was, nevertheless, though not remarkable, the best round of the day was Mr. Gardner's first eighteen, for which he returned a card of only 80. Mr. Cumming's 38 for the last nine holes of the day was also a good performance.

In the afternoon Barrett drove well, and on the way out gained an advantage of 2, which he increased to four at the twelfth. Gardner showed not the slightest sign of nerves, however, and on the last six holes made a fine recovery. Barrett had a stroke of bad luck at the thirteenth, taking three to get out of the rough on the left of the hill, and this effected his play at the next hole, for though he was on the green in 2 he took 4 to go down, excitement having him twice miss what appeared to be easy putts. He took him some time to recover his form, his next two putting 6 and 5 against Gardner's 4 and 3, and though he managed to gain a stroke on the remaining three holes Gardner could afford to take 6 for 10th, and still finish up three strokes to the good. Barrett's bad luck at the 13th (unlucky number 1) had a material effect on the aspect of the game.

The players took their in the club house, the president, Mr. E. J. O'Neil, who referred the captains play, presiding at the table. A large number of members and their lady friends were present at tea. Among those noticed on the course during the day were His Excellency the Governor, Sir William and Lady Rice Davies, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. M. A. Murray, Mr. H. J. Goodwin, Mr. P. M. Hodson, Mr. P. P. J. Wadsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Evan Jones, Dr. Lindsay Wood, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. Shenton, Major Stewart, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Trueman, Mr. Birch, Mr. A. H. Ferguson and Mr. Rigney. The band of the 7th Punjab, under Bandmaster Christian, played on the lawn during the afternoon.

Two rounds of eighteen holes were played, and the three best scores for the thirty-six holes were counted, Hongkong aggregate being 318 and Shanghai's 326. The teams were:

HONGKONG:
Lieut. R. G. Gardner (Capt.)
Mr. J. Clark
Mr. K. M. Cumming
Mr. R. O. Hutchinson

SHANGHAI:
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.)
Mr. R. A. Brand
Mr. J. Johnston
Mr. W. C. Dickie
Mr. W. G. Harkings

The cards which counted were:—

SHANGHAI:
Brand..... 89 84 173
Dickie..... 87 87 174
Barrett..... 94 85 179

HONGKONG:
Gardner..... 80 84 164
Hill..... 89 88 177
Cumming..... 92 85 177

The other scores were:—
Hongkong: Clark, 92, 85, 173; Hutchinson, 115, 91, 206.
Shanghai: Johnston 92, 93, 185; Harkings, 99, 84, 183.

The full morning scores appeared in last evening's issue. The afternoon scores are appended:—

Barrett..... 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 6-41
Gardner..... 4 5 3 6 5 4 5 4-44-85
Brand..... 6 5 3 4 7 5 4 4 5-43
Hill..... 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 6 4-41-84

Brand..... 4 3 2 5 5 6 3 7 7-42
Clark..... 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 4-43-84

Johnston..... 7 4 4 6 5 7 6 4 6-40
Hill..... 5 7 4 4 4 5 4 6 5-44-93

Johnston..... 6 5 2 5 6 5 5 6 4-45
Hill..... 6 4 5 7 5 5 5 6 4-47-93

Hill..... 4 5 3 6 5 6 4 4 5-82
Dickie..... 5 5 3 5 6 6 5 5 5-48-88

Dickie..... 7 4 4 4 5 6 5 4 6-45
Cumming..... 7 3 4 5 4 5 4 6 5-42-87

Cumming..... 5 7 4 5 5 6 4 5 6-47
Harkings..... 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 6-38-85

Harkings..... 5 6 4 3 5 5 4 6 8-45
Hutchinson..... 8 7 4 6 5 4 6 5 6 4-49-91

Hutchinson..... 5 6 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 4-49
Hutchinson..... 5 6 2 5 5 6 5 5 6 4-49-91

The referees were—Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. A. Ritchie, Mr. M. A. Murray, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, and Mr. A. H. Ferguson.

RANGOON ENTERPRISE.

The Christmas number of the "Rangoon Times," which has been somewhat delayed in reaching us, is a difficult credit to its enterprising publishers. A bulky volume of some ninety pages, it is beautifully printed on art paper and is full of good things in the way of light reading.

A fitting introduction, among the changes noted being one which has a melancholy interest for our contemporary, which has to record the death of a certain Mr. Newnham A. E. Graydon. During the series of well illustrated articles, and the fiction includes stories by such well known authors as J. J. Bell. The volume is a splendidly illustrated, the pictures including a series of picturesque Burmese scenes reproduced in half-tone in black. The number is remarkable in its one respect.

TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

Even the slightest tickling or hoarseness in the throat may be the forerunner of a dangerous illness. Stop it at once with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMANY'S FORMAL NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

GERMANY'S FORMAL NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Feb. 16, 11.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Count Bernstorff has presented a formal Note in which Germany expresses her readiness to consider the abandonment of the proposed attacks on British merchantmen, if Britain will allow the passage to Germany of foodstuffs for civilians.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 5.55 a.m.
According to a message from Washington, Count Bernstorff's Note says that Germany's war zone proclamation is in retaliation for what she terms British violation of international law in attempting to starve the non-combatant population of Germany.
He says that the German Government is informed that British merchantmen have been ordered to sail in groups with a view to sinking German submarines and there can be no question of searching such merchantmen, which are warships.
The Note urges neutral ships to go round Scotland outside the war zone and it is announced that Germany intends to sow mines in the waters round the British Isles.

The Note concludes by pointing out that this is not a reply to the recent American Note, which will shortly be transmitted.
It is rumoured in Berlin that Count Bernstorff (German Ambassador at Washington) has been recalled, but it is unknown whether only temporarily or in disgrace.

HOLLAND PROTESTS AGAINST GERMANY'S ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.
A message from the Hague states that the Dutch Government has addressed a Note to Germany declaring that Germany's grievances, which are formulated in general terms against neutral countries, are unfounded so far as the Netherlands are concerned. The Note also says that neutral vessels are entitled to demand a thorough examination into their nationality.
The Dutch Government has also intimated to Great Britain its objection to the latter's attitude regarding the use of neutral flags or merchantmen.

TWO NEW BRITISH SQUADRONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.
The Daily Chronicle deduces from Mr. Churchill's speech that two new squadrons of Royal Sovereigns and Queen Elizabeths, armed with fifteen-inch guns, are now in the battle-line.

THE RECENT AIRCRAFT RAID.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Feb. 17, 1.30 a.m.
Bombs were also dropped on transport wagons at Ostend, on the Ghislies Road, the locks of the Zeebrugge canal, barges outside Blankenborgh, and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge. Eight French aeroplanes, assisted the British naval machines by vigorously attacking the Ghislies aerodrome, thus effectively preventing the German aircraft intercepting our machines.
The Admiralty adds that instructions are always issued to the pilots to confine their attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid the dropping of bombs on residential quarters.
[This telegram is apparently the continuation of one not yet to hand.—Ed.]

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 6.5 p.m.
A Paris communique states that there has been an uninterrupted artillery engagement on the dunes. We carried 150 metres of trenches between Bethune and La Bassée. There were intermittent cannonades further southward. The struggle continues most stubbornly at Bagatelle and Marie Theres, from trench to trench. The enemy succeeded in occupying Non Becon and the hamlet of Norroy, but was repulsed by a counter-attack as far as the slopes to the north of the Becon, where he still maintains himself in some portion of the trenches. The German movement at Lauch has not been pursued further. The Germans remaining stationary before our advance line, between Langenfeldkopf and Rempach Wood, our skiers delivered a most brilliant counter-attack. On the slopes of Langenfeldkopf a blizzard is now raging.

SUCCESSFUL ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1.40 a.m.
Last evening's communique states that there have only been some successful actions by our artillery, an enemy battery at Poel Capelle, north-east of Ypres, being silenced, German trenches at Beaumont, south of Arras, being destroyed and enemy works and parties being effectively shelled in the vicinity of Soissons and Perthes.

THE BRITISH NAVY'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS.

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 6.5 p.m.
IMPORTATION OF FOOD STAFFS IN NEUTRAL SHIPS.
In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in an important Navy speech, after intimating that further action by the Allies would be taken to prevent the importation of foodstuffs in neutral ships to Germany, said that hitherto we had not prevented the import of food, we had not prevented neutral ships from trading directly with the German ports, and we had allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. The time had now come when the enjoyment of these immunities by a State which as a matter of deliberate policy had placed herself outside international obligations must be reconsidered.

At the outbreak of war Great Britain had a fleet with a good margin of safety in vital matters, fully mobilised and equipped for every requirement, with reserves, ammunition and torpedoes far above the regular quantity, with ample supplies of fuel and oil, and adequate reserves of all kinds. The Navy had also adequate numbers of trained officers and men, adequate establishments for training new men, an immense programme of new construction maturing to reinforce the fleet, and a pre-arranged system for accelerating new construction which had been found to yield even surprising results. Particularly did he draw the

BY TELEGRAPH.

attention of the House to the supply of ammunition. They got little credit for such expenditure in time of peace, but in time of war they had to thank God it was made. (Cheers.) The estimate of the quantity of oil consumed in war proved much larger than the actual consumption. There had also been no difficulty in buying practically any quantity of oil, and not a single oil-ship had been interfered with. The price was substantially below that which obtained when he last addressed the House.

EVERY SHIP MANSED.

There had been an idea that we might build ships but never man them. When, however, mobilisation took place we manned every ship in the Navy fit for service, including old vessels for which we found some use, and powerful new ships built for foreign countries, besides several scores of armed merchantmen. We also provided all men necessary for the Naval Air Service which did not exist three years ago, but was now becoming a considerable and formidable body. (Loud cheers.) We are able to keep the naval training school full to the brim and thus supply drafts for the new vessels which were coming on in such great numbers; also to provide for the Royal Naval Division which has now reached a respectable total and developed an efficiency which enabled the men to be counted on immediately. We always relied on the Navy for safety, and the German Army was not more ready for an offensive war on a gigantic scale than the British fleet was for national defence. (Cheers.)

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE NAVAL WAR.

Mr. Churchill referred to the victories at the Falkland Islands and Dogger Bank, both satisfactory in themselves, but still more satisfactory in their significance and consequences. The victory at the Falklands terminated the first phase of the naval war by clearing the German flag from the oceans of the world. The blocking in of enemy merchantmen, the reduction of Tsingtau and the defeat of the Königsberg and the Emden were steps along the path finally reached by Admiral Sturdee's victory.

SIXTY BRITISH VESSELS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE SEAS.

Only two small German cruisers and two armed merchantmen remained at large of all Germany's formidable preparations for the attack on our trade routes, and these were at present in hiding. There had been about 8,000 British vessels continuously on the seas. During the last three months there had been 4,455 arrivals and 3,600 sailings to and from the United Kingdom, and only 19 vessels had been sunk by above-water craft. That was a remarkable result, because during the two great wars which began in 1793 and ended in 1811 no fewer than 10,371 British merchantmen were either captured or sunk by the enemy, and even after Trafalgar we lost 500 ships yearly. Our total loss during the first six months of the present war was only sixty-three. However, we must keep watch for another attempt to harass the trade routes, for although the ocean offered rather bleak prospects to German cruisers, the truth was that steam and telegraph had enormously increased the thoroughness and efficiency of the superior power.

SILENTLY TRANSPORT WORK.

The First Lord then dwelt on the Admiralty's transport work in moving troops across the Channel, often at the shortest notice, and threatened by the enemy's warships, the waters being hunted by submarines; also to the transport work in India, South Africa, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and China, and indeed from every possession under the Crown, of approximately one million men without, up to the present, any accident or loss of life. (Cheers.) "If that is incapacity," he said, "I hope that there will be an inexhaustible supply of it." (Loud cheers.) So smoothly had this worked that sometimes it was necessary to remember that we were warring with the second naval power of the world, and when complaints were made that they had taken too many transports or others, that fact must not be forgotten. The Admiralty had chartered about one-fifth of the British Merchant Marine, and they were discharging with that all the duties of supplying and fuelling, replenishing the ammunition of the troops, transporting reinforcements, and bringing home the wounded.

Mr. Churchill pointed out that we are not living, like the Germans, in great naval ports, like Wilhelmshaven, but had to be ready for any great emergency. There was no incapacity or inactivity on the part of the Admiralty. (Cheers.) They had to take indispensable precautions to meet emergencies.

THE ARMY A COMPLEX ORGANISATION.

Mr. Churchill, turning to the Army, said it should be remembered that we are supplying across the sea an army almost as large as the Grand Army of Napoleon, only vastly more complex in organisation, and equipment. He never knew at what hour Lord Kitchener might ask the Admiralty to remove 20,000 or 40,000 men at short notice. Plans were frequently changed at the last moment, owing to consideration for the safety of the troops and the reinforcement of our armies. Everything was done throughout to avoid extravagance. The Admiralty welcomed the advice of business men whenever it was helpful.

NO HOPE OF REDUCTION IN TONNAGE.

Mr. Churchill said he was afraid that he could not hold out hopes of an immediate reduction in the tonnage required by the Admiralty. He testified to the goodwill existing between the Admiralty and the merchant marine, which was indispensable at the present time. Mr. Churchill affirmed that the strain in the earlier months of the war was greatly diminished by the clearance of the enemy's flag from the seas. The victory of the Falklands was a memorable event, the advantage of which would only be appreciated by those who had a full knowledge of all that had taken place. The combat at the Dogger Bank, in which the Blücher was sunk and the enemy escaped into waters infested by submarines and mines, was of the greatest advantage because of the light it threw upon the naval systems of design and the relative armaments and gunnery efficiency. This was the first test we had had, and it was most encouraging. It vindicated our theories of design, particularly our big gun armament, which would always be identified with Lord Fisher.

A 15-INCH GUN.

The range of the British guns exceeded that of the Germans. Our shooting was at least as good as theirs. It had been supposed that the Germans possessed a sort of super-efficiency in gunnery, but they are feeling now that our officers have been too diffident about their professional skill in gunnery. Everything we learnt leaves us in no doubt about our wisdom and the excellence of our material. Our 13.5 gun is unequalled by any enemy weapon. We now have a 15-inch gun vastly more powerful. Another remarkable feature of this action was that our ships exceeded their previous speed records. Nothing could show better the excellence of British machinery than the glorious feats of the engine-room branch or the Admiralty system of repairs and refits. All have been effected with ceaseless vigilance and without exhaustion. (Cheers.) The Kent, a 23-knot vessel, for instance, in the Falklands fight steamed 25 knots, caught the Nuremberg and sank her. (Cheers.) The truth was that the Navy was as sound as a bell—and would be found good, fit, keen, and honest.

AN EFFICIENT NAVY.

This would be found to be the product of good management and organisation, of sound principles in design and strategy, sturdy workmen, faithful workmanship, careful clerks, accountants, skilful engineers, painstaking officers and hardy tars. (Cheers.) It showed to all the world that there was no reason to assume that ship for ship, gun for gun, we could not give a good account of ourselves. (Cheers.) It showed that as five to four in representative ships the Germans did not think it prudent to engage, that they accepted without hesitation their inferiority, that they thought only of flight. They were wise in the view they took. No endeavour to sink by official communications would obscure that cruel fact, but when, if ever, the two great fleets engaged in general battle we hoped to bring into line a preponderance not only of quality but numbers which would not be five to four, but something considerably greater.

NAVAL LOSSES.

We might consider the extra margin additional insurance against unexpected losses by mine and submarine. Our naval losses had been 5,500 killed, mainly by submarine. We had killed, mainly by gun-fire, an equal number—(cheers)—which is a much larger proportion of the German forces engaged. We had also taken in sea fighting 82 officers and 934 men prisoners. No British naval prisoners had been taken in sea fighting. (Cheers.) For the loss of these precious British lives we had lived through six months of war safely, even prosperously, and established a command of the sea never before known.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DISCRETIONARY POWER FOR THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Churchill regarding the question of Courts-Martial and Courts of Enquiry, emphasised that the circumstances and conditions of modern naval war were entirely different from previous experiences. The mine and submarine created entirely novel conditions and presented to naval officers problems of incomparable hazard and difficulty. In these circumstances Courts-Martial would be frequently inappropriate and often even harmful. (Cheers.) Consequently, he respectfully claimed on behalf of the Admiralty absolute discretionary power regarding the power of summoning Courts-Martial, and enquired of the House for confidence and support during war in this connection. (Cheers.) He would especially deprecate anything being done tending to make officers silent or at the Admiralty's mercy. (Cheers.) "Our navy must keep to sea. Our ships are constantly moving. Risks are run every day. The enemy is continually endeavouring to strike. Accidents from time to time are unavoidable. How do you suppose Admiral Beatty's squadron was where it was when the action took place? How many times were the cruiser and battle squadrons of the Grand Fleet steaming in the North Sea, always exposed to the risks of mine and torpedo, before they reaped their reward? Indeed it was marvellous how few our losses had been. (Cheers.) The care and vigilance exercised by the Admiralty and at the Admiralty would be regarded by history as praiseworthy in the highest degree.

WAR OF AN INTERESTED KIND.

The tasks lying ahead were anxious and grave. We were the object of a kind of warfare never before practised by civilised states. The sinking at sight, without search or parole of merchantmen by submarines was totally novel and unprecedented. It was a state of things never contemplated before the war; indeed, it would have been universally reprobated and repudiated before the war. (Cheers.) But it must not be supposed that because the attack was extraordinary a good defence could not be made. (Cheers.) Losses, no doubt, would be incurred, but he believed that no vital injury could be done if traders put to sea regularly and acted in the spirit of the gallant captain of the Lusitania. (Cheers.)

If we took proper precautions our losses would be confined within manageable limits. Even at the outset, when the enemy might be expected to make a greater effort to produce an impression, all losses could be covered by the Government insurance. Then the reply we should make would not, perhaps, be wholly ineffective.

GERMANY'S SYSTEM OF PIRACY AND MURDER.

Germany could not be allowed to adopt a system of open piracy and murder—(prolonged cheers)—while remaining herself protected by the bulwark of international instruments which she utterly repudiated and defied and which we, much to our detriment, had respected. There were good reasons for believing that the economic pressure exerted by the British Navy was beginning to be felt by Germany. (Cheers.) We had restricted the imports of copper, petrol, rubber, nickel, manganese, antimony, etc., needed for the efficient production of war material. The limited and avaricious shown by Germany against Great Britain encouraged us to believe that this restriction was proving inconvenient. (Cheers.) We should redouble our efforts to make it so.

BRITISH SEAPOWER DOMINANT.

Mr. Churchill then, amid loud and prolonged cheers, intimated further action by the Allies to prevent the importation of foodstuffs into Germany. In an eloquent peroration he said he considered that those who were bearing the stress and strain of the war had a right to the generous and indulgent judgment, and support of their fellow-countrymen and to the goodwill of the House. (Cheers.) No doubt new dangers and perplexities would arise, yet they could not be more serious than those through which we had successfully made our way. (Cheers.)—and British naval sea-power would increasingly dominate the general situation and would be the main untailing resource of the Allied nations while progressively paralysing the fighting energies of their antagonists. It could, even in default of other favourable causes, ultimately by itself decide the issue of the war. (Loud cheers.)

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 7.40 p.m.

THE ALLIES' FINANCES.

THE MOST EXPENSIVE WAR IN HISTORY.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was loudly cheered on rising in the House of Commons to make an announcement in regard to the arrangements made by the Ministers of Finance representing Great Britain, France and Russia at the recent conference in Paris. He emphasised that the recommendation committed us to heavy engagements, and said that this was the most expensive war that had ever been waged, either in material, in men, or in money. For the year ending 31st December next, the aggregate expenditure of the Allies would be not far from two thousand millions sterling. The British Empire would be spending considerably more than France or Russia—probably a hundred to a hundred and fifty millions sterling more than the highest figure expended by the other two great Allies. We had to recruit a new Army and maintain a huge Navy; we were paying liberal separation allowances; we had to bring troops from the ends of the earth; and had to wage war not merely in Europe, but in Asia, and North and East and South Africa.

WEALTH OF THE ALLIES.

Great Britain and France, he said, were two of the richest countries in the world, and the great bankers would be able to pay our huge expenditure on the war for five years, allowing a substantial sum for depreciation, out of the proceeds of our investments abroad. France would be able to carry on for two to three years at least out of the proceeds of her investments abroad, and both countries would still have something to spare to advance to their Allies. This was a most important consideration. At the present moment the Allies were fighting the whole mobilised strength of Germany with perhaps less than one-third of their own strength, and the problem of the Allies was to bring the remaining two-thirds of their resources into the fighting line at the earliest possible moment. This was largely a question of finance. Russia, he continued, was in a different position to either Great Britain or France. She was prodigiously rich in natural resources, and had a great and growing population which was virile and industrious.

Russia, since the war began, had enormously increased her resources by suppressing the sale of alcohol. (Cheers.) Thus she had increased the productivity of her labour by between 30 and 50 per cent. (Renewed cheers.) It was as if she had added millions of labourers to her labour reserve, without even increasing the expense of maintaining them. But hitherto Russia had been unable to command the capital within her own dominions to develop these resources. The war had made this problem still more difficult, especially in financing outside purchases for the war.

FRANCE CALM AND BREEZY.

France had also had special difficulties. The people did not quite realise the strain upon this gallant country up to the present. (Cheers.) She bore the greatest strain in proportion to her resources, and had the largest proportion of men under arms. The enemy had occupied part of her richest territory, and only a few months ago bankers in Paris could hear the sound of the enemy's guns from their counting-houses. Nevertheless, the whole of the French nation possessed wonderful confidence. (Cheers.) Every visitor to Paris was impressed with the calm and serene courage, which was supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt. (Laughter.) There was general assurance that the German had lost their tide, and that now the German arms had as remote a chance of crushing France as they had of overrunning the planet Mars. (Cheers.) That feeling pervaded every class of the community, and was reflected in the money-market, where the difficulties were passing away, and arrangements for raising money to promote military enterprises were crowned with complete success. (Cheers.)

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR SMALL STATES.

There were, however, a number of small States which would be compelled to look to their greater Allies for financial support. There was Belgium, which until recently was a very rich country, but which was devastated and desolated. We had to see that she did not suffer—(here) until the period of restoration came, and compensation. (Cheers.) There was Serbia, with a population as large as Ireland, fighting a third great war within two years, fighting with great force, courage, and brilliancy. (Cheers.) There were also other States preparing for war. (Cheers.) It was obviously to our interests that they should be well equipped. Then Great Britain had her own special difficulties. Two-thirds of our food supply was purchased from abroad, enormous quantities of raw material were absorbed in war equipments, we have to transport what we purchase abroad for war purposes and create enormous credits, and enable other countries to do the same.

EFFECTIVE MOBILISATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that there was no danger, but in a conference such as that held in Paris they could not overlook the fact that great vigilance must be exercised. We had to effectively mobilise the financial resources of the Allies so as to be of the greatest help to the common cause. Great Britain was undoubtedly still the best market of the world.

In this great war all the Allies must bring all their resources into the common stock. (Cheers.) That country having more men ready with guns, rifles and munitions must bring them against the common enemy, even though the others are unable to make a similar contribution. The same thing applied to the

BY TELEGRAPH.

country with the larger navy, or the country with more money. (Cheers.) That was the principle on which the Conference at Paris had worked. They decided that each country should raise money in its own markets as far as conditions allowed, but if any country needed help for outside purchases, those best able would render assistance. The only exception was that Britain, France, and Russia should contribute proportionately to every loan to small States.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

We had already advanced £33,000,000 to Russia for purchases here and elsewhere. Russia had also shipped £3,000,000 in gold to Britain. Thus Russia had a credit in Great Britain to the extent of £40,000,000. France also had made an advance in respect to Russian purchases in France. Russia estimated that she would still require considerable credits for purchases outside Russia. We, however, had made arrangements to export Russian grain in the next few months. (Cheers.) Then there would not be the same need to borrow from the Governments. It had been decided to raise the first £50,000,000 in equal sums on the French and British markets. That would satisfy Russian requirements for a considerable time. The Allies would consider the question of further advances according to the position of the money markets. We gave a guarantee to Russia that she need not hesitate in giving orders for any purchases that may be necessary for the war. (Cheers.) Great Britain confidently anticipated that by the time the first advances are made the military position would be distinctly improved both in France and Russia.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN LOAN.

Mr. Lloyd George amidst cheers, that 10,000,000 Russian Treasury Bills had been over-subscribed in the English market. This was a very good omen for the relations with Russia after the war. That first great Russian Loan was a complete success. (Cheers.) The Allies had an exceptionally strong gold position. Russia, and France had great reserves. Great Britain's was the largest in the history of the country. (Cheers.) The collapse of the rebellion in South Africa ensured us a large and steady supply. Nevertheless, we had made arrangements at the Paris Conference whereby, if our stock of gold diminished beyond a certain point, the bankers of France and Russia would come to our assistance. We had also made arrangements whereby France had access to our markets for Treasury Bills issued in France, and we initiated arrangements to help to restore the exchanges in respect of Bills held in this country against Russian merchants. We proposed to accept Russian Treasury Bills against Bills of Exchange due from Russian merchants. The Russian Government in return would facilitate the export of produce of every kind required by the Allies. This, he thought, would be one of the most fruitful parts of the arrangement.

A BENEFICIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by emphasising what results a three days' conference face to face could achieve. Misconception and mis-understanding were cleared away in a second which otherwise might take weeks to remove. It was their opinion that these conferences might profitably be extended to other spheres of operation.

THE WHICH ARMED ROBBERY.

Mr. Hazleard heard further evidence this afternoon in the charge of armed robbery and stabbing against four Chinese who were underfed. The first prisoner was also charged with stabbing a Japanese.

It is alleged that prisoners gained admittance to a house in Vanchai by one of their number pretending to be a rent collector calling to put right a mistake in a receipt. The occupants, the mistress and her amah, were stabbed and, subsequently, a Japanese was stabbed twice by the first defendants.

The amah in evidence substantiated the allegations of the prosecution. She recognised the first prisoner as the first man to rush through the door when it was opened. He seized her mistress, and when she (witness) tried to separate them she was stabbed on the neck. Her mistress screamed for assistance and was also stabbed.

Inspector Gordon produced (on evidence) a dagger, a coat and a boot on which the Analyst had found blood stains. The coat was being worn at the time by the first prisoner. The walls of the house were smeared with blood and there was

a large pool on the floor. At the Police Station the first prisoner said the second prisoner went with him.

The Magistrate ordered the discharge of the third and fourth prisoners on the ground of insufficient evidence. The first and second defendants were committed to take their trial at the next Sessions.

Mr. Wood this afternoon, after several adjournments, discharged a Chinese accused of conspiracy to defraud a dealer of the sum of \$1,700 for the alleged purchase of jussing. Mr. Russ appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr. Goldring defended.

A discussion arose as to the absence of the complainant and Mr. Russ contended that his appearance was not essential.

Mr. Goldring said his non-attendance must have a serious effect on the Magistrate's decision.

Mr. Russ intimated that he had no further evidence of "guilty knowledge."

Mr. Wood said that as no stronger evidence was forthcoming, he must order the defendant's discharge.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

GENEROUS GIFTS FROM MR. HO TUNG.

The great interest taken in the University by enlightened Chinese has been further demonstrated by two generous donations offered by Mr. Ho Tung. One of these is an immediate gift of \$50,000 to the Endowment Fund, with the proviso that part of the income therefrom shall be devoted to a chair of Clinical Surgery tenable at the Civil Hospital. The second gift, one of \$5,000 yearly for ten years, also benefits the Endowment Fund. The Council of the University has gladly accepted both these offers, and has appointed Mr. E. L. Martyn Webb, M.S., F.R.C.S., first Ho Tung Professor of Clinical Surgery.

This striking recognition of the aims of the University recalls the large donations made when its founders were struggling to collect an adequate Endowment Fund. Among the most important contributions were those from Mr. Luk Yau (recently made a C.M.G.), Mr. Cheung Pat See, Mr. Cheong Hin and the late Mr. Ng Li Hing. The memory of the largest donation of all is perpetuated in the title of the Tai Koo Chair of Engineering, and a well-known local gentleman has permitted his good deeds to be recorded in that of the Ellis Kadocoe Chair of Physics.

LA TRAVIATA.

Though some modernists find fault with Verdi's La Traviata its simple pathetic plot and tuneful melodies always make a strong appeal to the general public. This was the case last evening, when the Italian Opera Company produced it at the Theatre Royal. The theatre was full, and every body was well pleased. Mlle. Gonsalez, who took the principal part, Violetta Valery, was very successful both in her acting and as a vocalist, and Mr. Duguid made a fine "Alfredo Germont." M. Belloni played faithfully and sang well as "Giorgio Germont," and all the lesser characters were well sustained.

The fifth of our special articles from our representative with the Hongkong Contingent on their way home to join Lord Kitchener's new army will appear in to-morrow's issue of the "China Mail." This instalment deals with the passage from Suva to Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(With Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

One Half Withdrawn.

PEKING, Feb. 16.

Japan has withdrawn one half of the demands for concessions made to China, and has addressed a communication to the treaty Powers upon the subject. The attitude taken by the Japanese Government is unknown to the public. The Powers are now discussing the situation, and China remains firm in her resolve not to give way.

Feb. 15.

Several conferences have been held between the diplomatic representatives of America and the Chinese Government relative to the Far Eastern situation.

It is reported that the Japanese have transported six field guns to Peking. The Japanese Minister has informed the Waichangpao that he has received telegraphic instructions to suspend negotiations. In spite of this situation high official circles are most calm.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

Feb. 15.

Much enthusiasm was shown in the reception held by the President on Sunday in celebration of the Spring Festival, and great satisfaction was expressed with the state of the national finances, which has enabled the Government to finish up the old year successfully.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. steamer *Martina*, from London Jan. 23, Miss Robinson, Miss Crossley, Mr. H. B. White, Rev. W. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Burcher, Miss G. Burcher, Mr. F. C. Kendall, Mr. E. H. Gordon, Rev. G. McMahon, Miss H. Sykes, Rev. H. G. Smith, Miss Bognorth, Mrs. Perkins.

Per P. & O. steamer *Mongolia*, from London Jan. 23, Miss Robinson, Miss Crossley, Mr. H. B. White, Rev. W. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Burcher, Miss G. Burcher, Mr. F. C. Kendall, Mr. E. H. Gordon, Rev. G. McMahon, Miss H. Sykes, Rev. H. G. Smith, Miss Bognorth, Mrs. Perkins.

Per P. & O. steamer *Adela*, from London Feb. 6, Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. J. Grant, Miss A. D. McKinley, Mrs. Curry, Miss Curry (2).

Per N. Y. K. steamer *Albion*, from London Jan. 16, Mr. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pol, Mr. Eapen.

Per N. Y. K. steamer *Suma*, from London Jan. 20, Mr. E. Wood, Mr. J. O. Whitaker, Mr. A. Hanson, Mrs. Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. Will, Rev. and Mr. Gwynne, Miss Horne, Miss Walker, Miss Organs, Miss Evans, Miss Pocock, Miss Shirley, Miss Binkley, Mrs. and Miss Reid, Mr. H. F. Bell, Mr. E. A. Lewis, Miss M. A. Ash, Mrs. G. S. E. Goshue, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Beck and child, Mr. E. F. Bethwell, Mr. Locsin.

Per P. & O. steamer *Ward*, from London Feb. 20, Mr. A. J. R. Lyon, Mrs. Ross and child, Mr. Rymer.

Per N. Y. K. steamer *Yakus*, from London Jan. 20, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Fowler, Mrs. J. H. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. H. H. Gilbey, Miss and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Tick, Miss Polton, Miss Seth, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. T. M. Leitch, Mrs. Blum and 2 children.

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Mr W. M. Black Mr Wm. Moore

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Mr. J. T. Bryna	Mr. W. R. Neighbors
Mr. R. N. Clark	Capt. D. Swartz
Mr. W. R. Clayton	Capt. S. Nicholson
Mrs. E. A. Cuyon	Mr. J. Orniston
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Mr Isaac Ezra	Miss F. Reay
Miss P. Ezra	Mr G. J. Robinson
Mr and Mrs P. I.	Mr J. P. Rowell

Falconer	Mr M. Cusack
Mrs Fraser	Mr W. Russell
Capt. and Mrs E. M.	Mr and Mrs Sallie
French and child	Mrs A. M. Sherwood
McDonnan, Ellen	Mrs A. M. Sherwood

Mr J. Gibb
Mr V. Goulbourn
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Mr H. L. Gonzalez
Mr W. C. H. Fuller
Mr W. C. H. J. J.
Shield
Mr J. O. Sibley
Mr C. Skott
Mr W. H. Smith

Lt. M. Green
 Mr H. L. Griffiths
 Capt. T. P. Hall
 Mr and Mrs W. A. Smith

Hannibal	Mr. & Mrs. F. Smyth
Mr G. Harper	Mr R. Smyth
Hon. Mr E. A.	Mr A. S. Sorenson
Hewett. C.M.G.	Capt. F. Spear

Mr and Mrs C. J. Howitt	Mr A. B. Spigno
" " "	Mr O. A. Sprinkle
Mr J. Hirshelab	Miss A. Square
Mr W. J. Dodge	Mr S. Stockmest

Mr W. J. Hodge Mr S. Stockmest
Mr F. A. Hollabough Mr H. E. Swaffield

Mrs. Flord	Mr. O. H. Swinhoe
Mrs. H. H. Hough	Capt. H. C. Weller
Mr. R. Hunter	Mr. L. M. Temple
Mr. M. T. Jones	Mr. D. J. T. ...

Mr. St. J. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. J. de J. M.
Jong
Mr. & M. Joseph
Mr. E. M. Joseph
Mr. & M. Joseph
Mr. S. C. Keith
Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Lemmon
Mr. E. Langebeck
Mr. Edw. Larmore
Mr. W. D. Lee
Mr. G. B. Linsford
Mr. & R. J. Tobin
Mr. F. R. Vide
Mr. C. Wallace
Mr. C. E. Watkins
Mr. & Mrs. A. Wall
and family
Mr. W. F. Wexen
Mr. F. W. White
Mr. F. E. Wilson
Mr. G. G. Wood
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wright

PEAK HOTEL
Mr. & Mrs. W. Arm. Mr. and Mrs. W. A.

strong Humphreys
Fleet-Surgeon & Mrs Lt.-Col. H. W. New,
Bernard. R.N. R.G.A.

Mrs Bowdler	Mr H. U. Jakes
Major Bowen	Mrs R. Johns
Mr & Mrs Carmichael	Mr and Mrs Kington
Mr & Mrs W. C. Carr	Mr & Mrs L. Child

Mr A. Corvaland child
Mr and Mrs J B Mr & Mrs J Planow

Crichton & children Mr. W. J. Pringle
Mrs. Edwards and Miss M. Prior
children Major Pyne, R.E.

Major Faichnie Mr & Mrs Balphs
Mr & Mrs A. Gibson Mr A. Sinclair
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale Miss Skinner

Lt. Col. Gordon Hall, Mrs. Grant Smith
R.A.M.C. Mr & Mrs A. Smith
Mr F. A. Hazeland

Major Humphrey, Mrs. Walcott
P. E. S. Col. & Mrs. Walton

Mr Young

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs Allen	Mr B. James
Mr and Mrs A. B.	Mr B. Jones
Crow	Mr O. W. Reynolds
Mr A. Durrich	Mr R. Sanderson

Mr J. Easton	Mr A. dos Santos
Mr A. W. Gibbs	Mr K. Wilson
Mr J. Grant	Mr S. H. Wright

AGENT	DATE OF LEAVING
1. [illegible]	1941
2. [illegible]	1941
3. [illegible]	1941
4. [illegible]	1941
5. [illegible]	1941
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13. [illegible]	1941
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31. [illegible]	1941
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91. [illegible]	1941
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97. [illegible]	1941
98. [illegible]	1941
99. [illegible]	1941
100. [illegible]	1941

Gibb Livingston & Co. Feb. 19, at 11 a.m.

Gibb Livingston & Co.	Feb. 18, at 8 a.m.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Feb. 26.
The Bank Line, Ltd.	March 10.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha...	

P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Feb 26, at Noon.
P. & O. S. N. Co.....	Mar. 31, at 10 a.m.
Buttersfield & Swire...	Feb 18, at 4 p.m.
Buttersfield & Swire...	Feb. 23, at 4 p.m.

Cardine, J. & Co. Ltd	Feb. 20, at 3 p.m.
Butterfield & Swire	Feb. 22.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Feb. 23, at Noon.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Feb. 24, at Noon.
The P&O Line Ltd	March 1, at Noon.

Shippson Yusen Kaisha	Mar. 27. at Noon.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,....	Arrive Feb. 28.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Feb. 21
P. & O. S.N. Co. About Feb. 23.
Harpine, M'son & Co., Ltd. Feb. 18, Daylight.
Harpine, M'son & Co., Ltd. Feb. 20, Daylight.

Butterfield & Swire...	Feb. 18	at 4 p.m.
Butterfield & Swire...	Feb. 21	at 8 p.m.
Denka Shosen Kaisha	Feb. 21	at 10 a.m.
Denka Shosen Kaisha	Feb. 28	Noon.
Denka Shosen Kaisha	Feb. 21	Noon.

Cardine Mason & Co., Ltd. Feb. 23, at 3 p.m.
 Hippon Yusen Kaisha Feb., 23.
 The Bank Line, Ltd. March 5.
 Rodwell & Co. Limited About Feb. 27.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.
 Mercantile Marine Co. Ltd. Feb. 19, Daylight
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.
 Osaka Shosen Kaisha Mar. 6, at 3 p.m.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Feb. 23, at Noon.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Mar. 1, at Noon.
Harrison, Mason & Co, Ltd Feb. 18, Daylight.

